WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An LCD with each pixel being formed of a plurality of differently oriented regions of an alignment layer, comprising an electrode (3) with at least one aperture (5) formed along the boundary between adjacent differently oriented regions in an alignment layer (10) that is deposited on top of the said electrode (3) and also in the said aperture (5), with the said adjacent, differently oriented regions orienting the respective liquid crystal molecules (14, 15, 16), wherein the shortest allowable width W of the said aperture (5) is equal to the width (X) of the defectively oriented region in the said boundary.

2. The LCD, according to claim 1, wherein the longest allowable width (W) of the said aperture (5) is equal to the width of the said boundary.

3. The LCD, according to claim 1, wherein the said alignment layer (10) orients the liquid crystal molecules (14, 15, 16) to be vertical or almost vertical when no electric field is applied via the said electrode (3).

4. The LCD, according to claim 1, wherein the said electrode (3) is comprised of a broken line of a plurality of apertures (5) along the said boundary.

5. The LCD, according to claim 1, further comprising a second electrode (4), which faces the said electrode (3) at a certain distance, and a second alignment layer (11), which is deposited on the said second electrode (4) and is comprised of a second boundary and differently oriented regions

sandwiching the said second boundary, wherein the said second boundary is aligned at almost the same horizontal location as that of the boundary in the alignment layer (10).

6. The LCD, according to claim 5, wherein the said second electrode (4) is comprised of a second aperture (5') that is aligned so as not to be located at the same horizontal location as that of the aperture (5) on the said electrode (3).

7. The LCD, according to claim 6, wherein the shortest allowable width of the said second aperture (5') is equal to the width of a defectively oriented region in the said second boundary.

8. The LCD, according to claim 7, wherein the longest allowable width of the said second aperture (5') is equal to the width of the said second boundary.

9. An LCD with each pixel being formed of a plurality of differently oriented regions of an alignment layer, comprising an electrode (3) with at least one aperture (5) formed along the boundary between adjacent differently oriented regions in an alignment layer (10) that is deposited on top of the said electrode (3) and also in the said aperture (5), with the said adjacent, differently oriented regions orienting the respective liquid crystal molecules (14, 15, 16) to be vertical or almost vertical when no electric field is applied via the said electrode (3).

10. The LCD, according to claim 9, wherein the shortest allowable width (W) of the said aperture (5) is equal to the

width (X) of a defectively oriented region in the said boundary.

11. The LCD, according to claim 10, wherein the longest allowable width (W) of the said aperture (5) is equal to the width of the said boundary.

12. A method of fabricating an LCD, comprising the following steps:

an aperture forming step (S1) of forming at least one aperture (5) along a to-be-formed boundary on an electrode (3), which has been placed on top of a substrate (1), with the width W of the said aperture (5) being equal to or longer than the expected width (X) of the defectively oriented region in a boundary that is to be generated later;

a depositing step (S2) of depositing an alignment layer (10) over the resultant surface processed in the aperture forming step; and

a generation step (S2) of generating differently oriented regions, which orient respective liquid crystal molecules, and the said boundary, which is sandwiched between the said differently oriented regions, all in the said alignment layer (10).

13. The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 12, wherein the width (W) of the said aperture (5) is equal to or shorter than the width of the said boundary.

14. The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 12, wherein the generated, differently oriented regions orient the respective liquid crystal molecules to be vertical or

almost vertical when no electric field is applied via the said electrode (3).

15. The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 12, further comprising a second generation step (S4) of generating a second group of differently oriented regions, which orient the respective liquid crystal molecules, and a second boundary, which is sandwiched between the said second group of differently oriented regions, all in a second alignment layer 11, which has been deposited on a second electrode (4), in such a manner that the differently oriented second regions can be aligned in consistency with the oriented directions of the differently oriented regions in the said alignment layer (10) generated in the said generation step (S2) and such that the second boundary can horizontally fit the boundary generated in the generation step (S2).

16. The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 15, further comprising a second aperture forming step of forming at least one second aperture (5') on the said second electrode 4 along the said second boundary.

17. The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 16, wherein the said second aperture forming step forms a broken line of a plurality of second apertures (5') on the said second electrode (4) along the said second boundary.

18. The method of fabricating an LCD, according to claim 16, wherein the said second aperture forming step forms concave, second apertures (5') on the said second electrode (4) along

the said second boundary.

19.The LCD, according to claim 4, wherein the total length of the said broken line of the plurality of apertures (5) is equal to or greater than one-third the length of the said boundary.